North American and United States Gazette.

VOLUME XCIX. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1866. NUMBER 26,727.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Publisher,
No. 139 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE EXCHANGE.

TERMS:

DAILY, ... $10 00
TRI-WEEKLY, ... 6 00
WEEKLY, ... 3 00

Terms of subscription payable in advance.

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Money, Stocks, Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Evening, Feb. 12.

The stock market, as to-day, was very dull and heavy, but very few bid to-day, with the exception of Reading, which was in demand at the close of the Second Board. Reading sold at the Regular Board at the advance of 1½, closing at 67½, and second board at 67¾, a decline of ¼ on the latter price. Pennsylvania R. R. was steady at 57¼. Lehigh Navigation sold at 48¾, an advance of ¼. Catawissa, preferred, 33½; Little Schuylkill, 30; Minehill, 52½; Lehigh Valley, 64; Long Island, 9; Pennsylvania, 57; Morris Canal, 34; Susquehanna, 27; Elmira, preferred, 37; Elmira, common, 19; Northern Central, 50; Oil Creek, 5; Allegheny, 3; Quaker City, 70; Union, 2; Continental, 60; Commercial, 31; Keystone, 6; Penn Gas, 5; Consolidation, 12; Consolidated, 44; Northern Liberties, 12; Southwark, 40; Spring Garden, 30; Girard, 10; Corn Exchange, 20.

Government securities were dull and heavy, and prices were steadied and lower. Reporters' Board: $1,000 5-20s, 1865, new, 107½; $5,000 do., 107¾; $1,000 do., 107¾; $1,000 do., 107¾; $1

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Near the Merchants' Exchange.

TERMS:

DAILY, $10.00
TRI-WEEKLY, 5.00
WEEKLY, 3.00

Invariably subscription payable in advance.

Persons wishing the paper forwarded by mail must remit the amount of subscription, or the same will be charged to them, including the amount of the postage.

Communications disregarding this notice by publishers will be left at the office.

The privileges of Annual Advertising in strictly limited to the business of the firm or individual. Any communication for the benefit of other parties than those named, or any advertisements not immediately connected with the business of the firm or individual, will be charged extra. Contracts for regular advertising will be strictly confined to regular customers, and will not be changed at the usual rates. Special and transient advertisements will be charged at the usual rates, and must be paid for in advance.

No reports, resolutions, or proceedings of any societies, communications of a political character, or notices of deaths, will be inserted unless paid for. Also, all communications of limited or individual interest, can be inserted only as advertisements.

Money, Stocks, Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Evening, Feb. 12.

The Stock market was quite active to-day, and, for a time, was very buoyant, with the exception of Gold, which was dull and declining. Government bonds were in fair demand, and prices were firmly maintained. Reading advanced 1/2, and Pennsylvania Railroad 1/4, while Lehigh Gold Loan and Catawissa Preferred declined 1/2 each. Camden and Amboy was steady at 132 1/2, and Minehill and Schuylkill Haven at 57. Long Island was sold at 34, a decline of 1/2. Passenger railway shares were very active; 74 were sold at 30, and a decline of 1/2; 100 Second and Third at 64, a decline of 1/2; 50 Spruce and Pine at 30, a decline of 1/2; and 50 Green and Coates at 30, a decline of 1/2. Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Gold is lower, and closed at 140 bid, 140 1/4 asked.

The following were the quotations for Government securities, at the Board of Brokers, this afternoon:

U. S. 6's, 1881	109 1/2 @ 109 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	107 1/2 @ 107 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, July	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. 10-40's	100 @ 100 1/4
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. Compound Interest Notes, 1864	106 1/2 @ 106 3/4
U. S. Compound Interest Notes, 1865

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Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette, Tuesday Morning, February 13, 1866.

American and Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

THE PRESENT ATTITUDE AT THE SOUTH.

There appears to be a manifest diminution of the acerbity that for many months past has characterized the utterances of the southern press. Whether the leaders of politics in that section have begun to see the folly of attempting to dragoon Congress into submission to their desires, under pretext of restoring the Union, it would be difficult to tell. Something of this kind must be at the bottom, or else their fury has expended itself; they have exhausted all their vocabulary of the denunciation of the radicals, that is, Union men, and now suffer from a reaction. Perhaps some faint perception of the real condition of things may have crept into their minds, on seeing the resolute and unhesitating attitude maintained by Congress, and how little that body has been affected by all their efforts to compel it to do their bidding.

If we could hope that some portion of this change of tone at the south might be attributed to a sense of better things, that these people begin to appreciate their own position more truly, that they at length understand that the dominant Union party is not swayed by vindictive malice, or envenomed hatred, or wild and ungovernable passion, but pursues its objects calmly, steadily, carefully, with prudent forethought and thorough circumspection, and that it is animated by mighty political principles which it is determined to enforce, we should feel more sanguine of the future of the south and of the republic, for then we should rest assured that we might in due time have the assistance of the patriotic and sensible portion of the southern people in the great work of reconstruction. Perhaps, after all, it may have been as well that the two sections confronted each other in their most ultra aspect, for they had very much between them to settle, much to forget, and much that needed searching examination and remedial action.

On the one side there was an extreme party, bent on punishing every rebel, ruling the south with a rod of iron, and making a sweeping confiscation. On the other side was a party red-handed from rebellion, well aware how deeply they had offended, and maintaining a resolute and troublesome attitude in order to compel some concessions to them. We have come together, and there has been concession on both sides. Confiscation has become an obsolete idea, the rebels have been pardoned; but the demands of the national government have never been lowered for a moment. The conquered people acquiesce in the abolition of slavery, and the concession of civil rights to the freedmen makes headway. Rebel debts are repudiated, the constitutional amendment ratified, and the south unanimously claims to be firmly attached to the national Union, and to have given up secession.

With their violent and impulsive nature, it may have been unavoidable for the southern people to feel other than severely exercised on finding that after making these efforts at reunion they were still distrusted and still asked to do more. They had made a brave fight, and it would be foolish to imagine that they would suddenly feel ashamed of it after a four years' contest, merely because they were defeated. But it would have been still more foolish in the Union majority to place implicit reliance on so recent a conversion, or to give into the hands of men totally ignorant of the organization of free institutions, and wedded to all the prejudices of slavery, the reorganization of the south on a free basis. We do not complain of these people for thinking that they had the right to regulate everything in their new condition. It was a hard lesson for them to learn that there was an element in their midst hitherto regarded as mere property, but now elevated to the level of manhood, and protected by all the power of the republic. Their traditions, their prejudices, their passions, of course all rose up against the recognition of so vast a change, and they [illegible] black codes, and their indignation into their newspapers.

Their amazement on finding that Congress was composed of men determined to wipe out these remnants of an effete barbarism, doubtless led them into the error of supposing that they could, by the aid of the northern Democrats, induce the President to array himself against Congress, and by invoking the aid of popular clamor, arrest the progress of reformatory legislation. That plan has failed. Practically, the President and Congress are in full accord, and the south sees the futility of its efforts. It sees the President, by his Executive action, carrying out the very Congressional policy against which it had hurled such fierce anathemas. The moderation of their more recent tone would seem to indicate that there [illegible] votes, we entertain no doubt that Congress, acting upon the President's suggestions, will achieve a complete and permanent success.

FOREIGN MEXICANS.

The Daily Ranchero, of Matamoras, Mexico, January 26th, comes to us adorned with a lengthy protest of the merchants and residents of the city of Matamoras against the acts of the government of the United States and its representatives. Among the signers we find the names of the Spanish, French, Prussian and British Vice Consuls at Matamoras, who endorse the statement, subscribed by some one hundred and fifty individuals, of whom fourteen wear American names, that for eight months there have been many disgraceful occurrences on that frontier, that they are obliged to denounce the conduct of United States officials on the frontier, and to protest solemnly against the United States government and its officers by a series of seven resolutions. These set forth that the United States papers favor the Juarez government; that the neutrality professed along the frontier is not full; that the disorder along the northern frontier is attributable to the United States; that the pillage at Bagdad was a piece of criminal neglect on the part of the United States; that this latter government grants illicit aid to Juarez, that the disorders of the border spring from United States conduct; that if the United States government does not stop forays from the border, Mexico will suffer severely; that General Mejia has done nobly, and should have a larger force to defend the interests of Matamoras, and that these resolutions be printed and circulated.

The whole is about as impudent a piece of business as we have ever seen. We say nothing in extenuation of the individuals who sacked Bagdad, but we do say that this publication in behalf of the Maximilian government of Mexico, by a motley mongrel from all European nations, drawn there primarily to speculate on the illicit profits of a smuggling trade from the United States carried on during the war, is about the sorriest bit of impudence we ever knew. The Bagdad affair was in its nature exceptional, and steps have been taken to adjust it by this government. It was not planned, seconded nor approved, but, on the contrary, reprobated by the United States. The condemnation was not because the sacking was undeserved, but because it was unjust and illegal; because it was opposed to that comity and neutrality which this government sought to have England and France preserve towards us during our late war—the refusal of which is shown in this very Mexican empire itself. The "protest" is drawn up and subscribed by a class of men who, ignorant that principles guide nations in their international affairs, that Europe no longer looks upon the Union as a fruit ready for destruction; that the Mexican Empire is very far from being a settled thing; that the Union has more ground for complaint against Mexico than Mexico against the Union, even granting every allegation here urged, that the republic now has a controlling voice once more in American affairs—would make a little more money by speculations grown out of war to support those losses which the close of our war has subjected them to. The English, French and Spanish adventurers, dropped down at Matamoras because the Union was at war, and because, owing to that fact, they could secure illegal profits on the border, are exceedingly indignant that a few hot-headed soldiers should have given them a taste of the prescription they administered freely to others. They do not like the medicine. Let them return home and they will not be liable to it. So long as they are seated where they are, under the conditions which cover them; fattened by the breaking of our laws, and full of all uncharitableness to our institutions, they need not suppose that any great alacrity will be shown in noticing the representations of their sorrows thus made.

We are sorry for the Bagdad affair, but it is by no means because it troubled these gentry, who had gorged themselves on our sufferings. We should as soon think of putting up lamentations for the sinking of the Bermudas or Bahamas. Our regret is solely that any Americans should have copied the vile example set by these individuals and their countrymen, and that, if they copied it at all, they did not go so far beyond the example as to wipe out and utterly eradicate what they objected to. By this time these querulous individuals have probably found that Louis Napoleon is not plotting a war with the United States, that Palmerston's succession is not belligerent, and that Maximilian's throne is not strong enough to wage war with the Union. They may be compelled to write home to the houses they represent that trade has fallen off hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum along the border, and that their occupation is gone. They cannot write anything more calculated to stir war than the affair at Bagdad itself, and of that we shall know by the next steamer. They may depend upon it, however, that their misrepresentations will not change the state of affairs. So far from wishing to cement a new empire by a new war, Napoleon is busy in finding how he can prop up his representative [illegible]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The ceremonies yesterday at the national Capitol were most appropriate in commemoration of the great Apostle of Liberty, who, slain in the very hour of complete victory, sealed with his blood the liberation of four millions of bondmen and the indivisibility of the republic. From the lips of a gifted historian, whose pen has done so much to adorn the annals of the nation, and who has been a statesman as well as an author, it was fitting that the oration should come that will serve to mark the public sense of the virtues and achievements of the illustrious deceased. Two hemispheres have paid homage to the grandeur of the character of Lincoln, and indeed it is an honor won by no American since Washington, to have been shrined in the public mind of the whole civilized world, as he has been and will be through all posterity.

To men reared in the shadow of European aristocracy, it seems, indeed, one of the greatest wonders of the century that a man of so humble origin, surrounded by hardships from infancy, and suffering the disadvantages of so very limited an education, should have been able, not merely to make his peaceful way to a position so exalted, but to conduct the republic through perils without a parallel, to force success under the most untoward circumstances, to liberate a whole race from slavery, and to restore by warlike deeds a dissevered Union. In Europe success of this kind too often serves to conceal the audacity of ambition and the usurpations of the unscrupulous. But in Abraham Lincoln the old world saw these things done by the ordinary processes of a free government, by a man whose virtues fully equalled his statesmanlike grasp of mind, and whose heroic attributes in the hour of danger were excelled even by his magnanimity in triumph, his mercy for the conquered, his sympathy with the injured, and his feeling for all mankind.

In the grave, where the hand of a ruthless assassin laid him, all the petty animosities that partisan strife gave rise to, and which were unavoidable in the nature of things, were laid to rest forever, and the tributes of praise to the dead patriot came alike from all parties in the republic. It has been supposed that this feeling would soon die away. But time only serves to strengthen it, and it is not too much now to say that his fame rises with each succeeding lapse of time. We who lived with him through the heat of the contest were too much absorbed in the mighty issues thereof to appreciate truly the chosen leader of the people. But as we look upon the record we begin to gather in the majestic grandeur of his career, and to feel prouder of the man who has rendered the annals of the republic so glorious.

NEBRASKA AS A STATE.

The Legislature of the territory of Nebraska has drafted a State constitution, and ordered it to be submitted to popular approval or rejection at an election soon to be held for the purpose. Should the vote be favorable, and the constitution thus be adopted, an election will be held for State officers, and the government duly organized for admission into the Union. Nebraska was one of the three territories authorized by an enabling act in 1864 to organize as States, and to be declared admitted by the proclamation of President Lincoln. Nevada was the only one of the three that accepted and organized under it, was duly admitted by Presidential proclamation and voted at the Presidential election. Colorado refused to do so, and although she has at length organized, and has her Senators at Washington applying for admission, it is claimed by Governor Cummings that the result of the election as to the acceptance of the constitution was garbled by the territorial officers. Nebraska rejected the offer in 1864 unceremoniously, and possibly her people may repeat the refusal at the polls, as they are not very numerous, and may not like the prospect of taxation to support a State government. Should Colorado and Nebraska both be admitted as States at this session of Congress, they would increase the number of States to thirty-eight. The principal drawback in regard to admitting these territories as States is their limited population.

New Mexico, which is far more populous than either Nebraska or Colorado, has as yet had no chance for admission as a State, and probably may not have. Her people do not seem to be at all ambitious in that line, since their first unfortunate essay in 1850, when Congress rejected their application and gave them a territorial government. Our national expenses for supporting territorial organizations for so many of these inchoate States form no small item in the general outlay, which in our present circumstances should be reduced as much as possible. For this reason we have urged the admission of these new States as rapidly as they are properly peopled and organized. The old reason which so long obstructed the admission of new States, the supposed necessity of maintaining the equipoise between the north and south, is removed by the destruction of slavery, and with this distraction out of the way there ought to be no more trouble in adding new members to our circle. [illegible] tons, old measurement—650 new—recently built, and commanded by Captain Fenger.

The Binghampton (N. Y.) Railroad Company's safe was robbed of about $7000 on Sunday. About $30,000 were overlooked.

Halifax harbor is open.

The report that slaves of America had been sold into slavery in Cuba is contradicted by Mr. Tassara, the Spanish Minister. He supports his denial with official papers.

Hon. Mr. Throckmorton, who was a strenuous opponent of secession, was elected President of the Texas State Convention on the 9th.

The car-house and machine shops of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, opposite St. Louis, were burned yesterday. Loss $40,000.

The Perry County Republican Convention has instructed the delegates to the State Convention to vote for General Geary for Governor.

James R. Coles, who for the past 17 months has been confined in Fort Lafayette on a charge of being implicated in a plot to burn and destroy vessels belonging to the United States government on Lake Erie, was yesterday taken before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, in New York, on a writ of habeas corpus. The government made no return to the writ, and by order of the Court Coles was released from custody.

Breadstuffs were very dull yesterday, at about former rates. Cotton was very quiet and drooping. Seeds were rather firmer. In provisions there was very little doing. Whisky was selling in a small way at $2 25@2 27 ⅌ gallon for Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. The stock market was dull, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which continues the most active on the list, about 7500 shares sold at an advance of 1@1½.

Dramatic, Musical, &c.

Last night Mrs. Waller appeared in the character of Iago, at the Arch, and we are compelled to record the fact that it was a most remarkable performance. The wonderfully ready character of her transition from Iago's diabolical treachery in soliloquy to his merry or abrupt greetings of those who interrupt his meditative rascality, has rarely been so thoroughly and effectively rendered by any artist whom we remember having seen in this part. The great scene with Othello was very finely rendered, both by herself and Mr. Waller, whose Othello was throughout an impersonation marked by the most correct taste, and we have never heard the passage commencing,

"Lo! where he comes. Nor poppy, nor mandragora,
"Nor all the drowsy syrups of the east,"

more thrillingly and effectively given. Indeed as an actress she must stand alone in this part, and we candidly confess that we know very few male artists who can be legitimately compared with her in the effect which she produces upon the audience. Her action in the closing scene of the tragedy, when the villain that she is impersonating declares his resolution of speaking no more, was strikingly original, and at the same time vigorous in its conception. She realized the "demi-devil" she embodied so completely, that it would be impossible to render its impression by the pen. It must be seen to believe it in any way possible to female capacity to embody the evil spirit which Shakspeare framed in his verse and christened Iago.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Wallett, the great jester, continues his successful career at this popular establishment. He is a wit of the first water, and his sayings and doings meet with marked approbation. The child-wonder, Master Seigrist, delights and astonishes all beholders. His feats on the trapeze are really marvellous beyond all description. He must be seen to be appreciated. The equestrian, gymnast and Olympian sports form a capital entertainment, and merit the favor which is so liberally extended to this handsome temple of amusement.

BY TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE AMERICAN & GAZETTE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuban Regulations Regarding Men of Color.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The attention of Mr. Tassara, Minister from Spain, has been arrested by the statements in the press and in Congressional details that freedmen are captured and conveyed to Cuba, and there sold as slaves. Mr. Tassara gives the regulations of the Island of Cuba concerning colored persons, hereto annexed, and affirms that they have in all instances been carried into effect. No complaint has been made to the State Department of any sale or seduction of colored persons from the United States into slavery, and in the only instance brought to the knowledge of this government wherein such persons have been brought or introduced there by Americans, they have been promptly delivered up and sent back to their homes.

[Translation.]

Instructions regulating the formalities in respect to the arrival, movements and departures of people of color coming from abroad to this island, and published on the 1st of April in the year 1849.

Article 21. The individual of color, free or slave, who may arrive, coming from a foreign country, shall be immediately placed in safe keeping, and with precautions that may be suitable, until he is taken aboard again. If the house to whom he is consigned give security for the payment of $1000 in the case of his leaving the vessel, he may live on board, but that security shall not be cancelled until the re-exportation is verified by the report of the Captain of the Port.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.

The Senate will not be in session until 7½ P. M. on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House convened at 7½ this evening. Numerous petitions and the following bills were presented:

One by Mr. Adair, incorporating the Commonwealth Mining Company.

One by Mr. Thomas, providing for the grading of Dock street, east of Third, and another exempting the Children's Hospital from taxation, and another incorporating the Leeson and Wetmore Mining Company.

Mr. De Haven presented a bill prohibiting farmers and hucksters from selling goods on any street in Philadelphia.

Mr. Freeborn presented a bill incorporating the National Union Club of Philadelphia, and another incorporating the Ruby Mining Company.

Mr. Kerns offered a bill authorizing the Mayor to appoint the Inspector of Gas Meters in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hudliman presented a bill for the revision of tax assessments. (This is Philadelphia City Councils' bill.) Mr. B. offered another authorizing the appointment of a phonographic reporter for the District Courts, and another declaring life estates to be estates of purchase instead of limitation.

Mr. Lee presented a bill authorizing the managers of the Frankford Lyceum to sell real estate.

Mr. Cresland offered a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint two Inspectors of Mines in anthracite districts, and provide for the safety of miners.

Mr. Quay called up an act amending the revenue laws of the State. The first section requires every bank to pay a tax of one per cent. to the commonwealth on each share of stock. The second section requires railroads, canals and transportation companies, [illegible]

Finance, Trade, Commerce.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Correspondence of the American and U. S. Gazette.

[illegible]

SALES AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 12.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER OF UNITED STATES, NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

[illegible]

In port, barques Pawnee, Johnson, and N. E. Spearing, Rogers, for Liverpool; Mandello (Br), Gale, for do.; Eagle, Potter, Cardo; Beals, Harvest Moon, Bartlett, and J. F. Holbrook, Brown, for New York; brigs Nerriwa, Ingersoll, Waverley, Terry, J. H. Kennedy, Smith, and S. Lindsey, Wilson, for do.; schr Abbie Bursley, Kelly, for Boston.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS', Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

☞ LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS—Elegant, latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS', Continental Hotel.

Deaths.

KANE—On the 11th inst., Mrs. J. D. L. KANE, relict of the late Judge Kane.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Robert P. Kane, No. 1805 Delancey Place, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th inst., at two o'clock.

POULSON—On the morning of February 5, 1866, CHARLES A. POULSON, aged 77 years.
The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, and the interment take place at Germantown. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

JOUVIN & CO.'S BLACK KID GLOVES.—Just opened, our Spring stock of Jouvin & Co.'s Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Kid Gloves, also, Ladies' black, embroidered with white.
BESSON & SON,
fe12 Mourning Store, 918 Chesnut street.

ENGLISH CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS.—A fresh and complete assortment of English Crape Veils and Trimmings and Veil Crapes, including the heaviest and richest Crimp made.
BESSON & SON,
fe12 Mourning Store, 918 Chesnut street.

WHITE CLOTH FOR OPERA SACKS. WHITE EVENING SILKS. LIGHT PEARL SILKS.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS. GREEN WATERED MOREENS. 6-4 GREEN BAIZE.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
The subscribers, Founders and Manufacturers of CAST, WROUGHT IRON AND BRONZE RAILING, for enclosing private dwellings, public squares, Cemeteries, etc.
PATENT WIRE RAILING, WINDOW AND DOOR GUARDS, for offices, store fronts, &c.
IRON FURNITURE. STABLE FITTINGS, in improved styles, and of various patterns.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GARDEN AND CEMETERY EMBELLISHMENTS.
Our well selected and extensive assortment of Fountains, Vases, Statuary, &c., giving us superior facilities.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Iron Work constantly on hand, or promptly made to order.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
Office and Wareroom, 1136 Ridge avenue,
no6 6mr Philadelphia.

LECTURE ON MERCANTILE REMEDIES.—The next Lecture of the Course, on Commercial Law, will be delivered at Crittenden's Commercial College, by JOSEPH O. TURNER, Esq., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—MERCANTILE REMEDIES. All former students and business men are cordially invited.
fe10 3t

SIXTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union City Executive Committee, the citizens of the Ward favorable to the Union Party will meet at Leech's Hotel, CHERRY Street, between Third and Fourth, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.
WILLIAM H. BARNES, President.
JOHN G. BUTLER, Secretary. fe12 2t

ATTENTION—UNION PARTY, EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the National Union party, Eighth ward, will be held at the Schuylkill Hose House, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at half past seven o'clock, to appoint officers to conduct the elections for Senatorial and Representative Delegates to nominate a Governor.
A. J. HARPER, President Ward Association.
O. S. SMITH, F. L. VINTON, Secretaries. fe12 2t

UNION MEETING—EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held at the SCHUYLKILL HOSE HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 13th, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Judge and two Inspectors, to conduct the Delegate Election to be held in the various election divisions on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, in accordance with the call of the City Executive Committee.
fe12 2t ALEX. J. HARPER, President.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, the Union citizens of the various wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various ward associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors, to conduct the Delegate Election to be held in the various election divisions on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1866, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.
At this election there shall be elected one Senatorial and one Representative delegate from each division, who shall meet in convention (agreeably to Rule 10 of the Rules for the Government of the Union party) to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 7th of March, 1866, to nominate a Governor and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the Union.
By order of the City Executive Committee.
WM. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
ROBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. HILL, Secretaries. fe8 6t

THE SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM street, find themselves without sufficient funds to meet the current expenses of the season and make this appeal to the public to enable them to supply the more than usual demand for assistance.
JEREMIAH HACKER, President, 316 south Fourth street.
WILLIAM EVANS, Jr., Treasurer, 252 south Front street.
fe3 1w

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.
The immediate relief of the Soldier, the Widow, the Orphan, in their own homes, is the only object we have in view in appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation. Such families are numerous and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp, dark cellars, and cold, cheerless garrets.
REV. WM. McELWEE, Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "CITY PASTOR," has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal labors during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and stand ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ-like work. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me."
All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers. Send contributions of MONEY and COAL to REV. WM. McELWEE, "City Pastor," Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, Residence 1341 Lombard st., Philadelphia.
Contributions of Clothing and Food to MRS. CITY PASTOR, Superintendent of Clothing Department and of Visitation and Distribution, 1341 Lombard street.
MISS H. MOONEY, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent of supplies and Distribution.
Applications for aid attended to every day from 2 o'clock till 4 P. M. Applicants, if possible, will come recommended.
"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with his work, and cordially recommend his cause and himself as worthy of the aid and confidence of our citizens.
"JAS. POLLOCK,
"ALEXANDER HENRY,
"JAMES H. ORNE,
"HENRY D. MOORE."
fe23 tu&f*

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the PHILADELPHIA MAGDALEN SOCIETY will be held at the Asylum, corner of Twenty first and Race streets, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.
T. O. HENRY, Secretary.

PEARSON PETROLEUM COMPANY.—A special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above company will be held on MONDAY, February 26th, 1866, at four o'clock P. M., at its office, ROOM No. 7, No. 244 WALNUT STREET, for the purpose of electing Directors.
fe13 3t*

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.—The Twenty fourth Annual Oration before the Society of the Alumni of the Philadelphia Central High School will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at the Musical Fund Hall, by CHAS. HENRY BROOK, Esq.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

DIRECTORS.

R. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.
Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.

JOHN ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq.
T. HOBSMAN COLES, Esq.
Messrs. Grey & Coles.

THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq.
JOHN PARSONS, Esq.
JAMES DEVIE, Esq.
Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.

GAVIN STEEL, Esq.
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.

ONE MEMBER OF EACH LONDON FIRM.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL—Managing Director, pro tem., JOHN PARSONS, Esq.
BOMBAY—Managing Director, pro tem., ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. Joint Managers, CHAS. & BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.), ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES, 4 Cullum Street, LONDON.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united businesses of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey & Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London, Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labor to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st of December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three fourths of their shares for three years, and not hence forth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses, but by the terms of the Articles of Association it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good will of the said firms, which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which, it is anticipated, may be largely increased under the favoring influence of an extended proprietary and capital. fe13 tu th s w

CARPETINGS.

Ingrain,
Venetian,
Cottage,
Dutch,
Hemp,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT 126 NORTH THIRD ST.

GEORGE W. HILL.

de21 3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO N. W. cor. Chesnut and Thirteenth Sts.

The building I now occupy is to be altered for a Bank, and I will offer great inducements to purchasers, as a great portion of my stock must be sold to enable me to remove in a short time.

GEO. J. HENKELS,
809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET.
de23

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27, 1866.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1865.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 . . . $6,933,146[illegible]
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1865 . . . 2,019,[illegible]

NEW YORK.

RICHARD WARREN, AUCT'R.

AUCTION NOTICE.

GRAND SPECIAL OFFERING OF SAXONY DRESS GOODS,

On a Credit of Four Months.

MESSRS. SCHMIEDER BROTHERS WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THROUGH TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO., On Wednesday, Feb. 14th, At their Sales Rooms, No. 146 DUANE STREET.

8,000 PIECES SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS, (OF THEIR WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURE.

The owners respectfully invite the attention of the trade to this sale, which it is their intention to make most attractive, by offering the latest and choicest Continental Nouveautes for the Spring season.

N. B.—The purchasers of the Sample Lot will be entitled to the Case and Sample Card thereof.

Samples and Catalogues early on the morning of sale. fe8 4t

RIPKA COTTONADES.

AGENTS,
ANDREAS HARTEL & CO.,
201 CHURCH ALLEY,
fe10 2m PHILADELPHIA.

LINENS.

I have now in store, and will be receiving throughout the season, a large assortment of LINENS, and other SPRING GOODS, Suitable for the CLOTHING, JOBBING AND SHIRT Trades, which I offer for sale by the package, on invariable terms.

JAMES M. GILLILAN,
121 CHESNUT STREET.
ja11 2m

NEW YORK.

EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, SHAWLS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY LINDER, KINGSLEY & CO., 83 LEONARD STREET.

ja26 fmw 1m

WHITE GOODS.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL.

L. C. HDKFS.,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &C.

GEORGE PEARCE & CO.,
70 & 72 FRANKLIN ST.,
NEW YORK.

[illegible] of the above now in Store, to [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

STEAMSHIP CUMBRIA, CAPT. FRENCH,

Will sail SATURDAY, Feb. 17th, at noon. For freight or passage apply on board, at Race street wharf, or to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
fe13 1t No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR HAVANA.

THE STEAMSHIP HENDRICK HUDSON, HOWES, Master,

Will sail for Havana on SATURDAY, February 17, at 8 A. M.
No Freight received after Thursday.
Passengers must be provided with passports.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
110 North Delaware Avenue.
fe8 11t

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED,

During the erection of the new Bank building, to No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

ja3 1t

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This Bank having correspondents in the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH, is prepared to make collections upon all accessible points, and upon reasonable terms.

TIME DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be allowed on Deposits, for which Certificates will be issued, payable after five days' notice.

Interest will not be allowed unless the Deposit remains at least fifteen days.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., CASHIER.

JAY COOKE & CO., NEW OFFICE, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. 6's of 1881,
5-20's, Old and New,
10-40's, Certificates of Indebtedness,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations RESERVED FOR LADIES.
Philadelphia, February, 1866. fe9 3m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6's, 1895, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company.

Interest payable in Currency. The cheapest Government Bond in the market, received by U. S. Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank circulation.

MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. 1ST MORTGAGE 7'S, Due 1914, strictly first class Bonds, for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

JUNCTION R. R. 2D MORTGAGE 6'S, Endorsed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Bonds due in 1900. Coupons paid in full, free of all taxation. The limit on these Bonds has recently been reduced, so that we can now offer them at a very low price.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold.

STOCKS AND GOLD bought and sold on Commission in this and other markets.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
fe7 2m Bankers, 35 south Third street, Phila.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 South Third st., Philadelphia. | 3 Nassau street, New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

CARPETINGS.

Ingrain,
Venetian,
Cottage,
Dutch,
Hemp,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT NO. 69 NORTH THIRD ST.

GEORGE W. HILL.

Feb 20

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

N. W. cor. Chestnut and Thirteenth Sts

Having made it a rule of my business to sell for cash only, and to sell at the smallest profit, I am enabled to offer my customers the best bargains in the city. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. J. HENKELS,

1026 AND 1028 CHESTNUT STREET.

OFFICE

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 17, 1856.

The Trustees, in pursuance of the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1855:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855, $2,777,197 17

Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1855, 1,000,000 00

Total Amount of Marine Premiums, $3,777,197 17

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855, $2,777,197 17

Losses paid during the same period, 1,000,000 00

Returns of Premiums and Expenses, 1,000,000 00

The Company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State Stocks, $1,000,000 00

Bonds and Mortgages, 1,000,000 00

Real Estate and Bonds, 1,000,000 00

Cash in Bank, 1,000,000 00

Total Amount of Assets, $4,000,000 00

Dividends of Profits will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the first Tuesday of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1850 will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN R. MURRAY, President.

JOHN DOYLE, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS,

LACES,

L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,

SHAWLS, &c.,

A FULL ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

LINDER, KINGSLEY & CO.,

41 LEONARD STREET.

Jan 26 tf

WHITE GOODS.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL.

L. C. HDKFS.,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, &C.

GEORGE PEARCE & CO.,

70 & 72 FRANKLIN ST.,

NEW YORK.

Full Lines of the above now in Store, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

Jan 26 tf

ANGIER & CO.,

MALTSTERS.

HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA,

No. 21 North Front St. and 20 South St. Wharf.

OFFICE OUTE.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank

AND PRESIDENCE OF THE

MALTING ESTABLISHMENT

AT AVON,

LIVINGSTON COUNTY,

NEW YORK.

Jan 17 tf

WHITE GOODS,

AND

LINENS.

JACONETS,	WHITE LINENS,
CAMBRICS,	DAMASK,
BRILLIANTES,	DIAPER,
PLAIN CHECKS,	TOWELLING,
&c. STRIPES,	&c. NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,	MANTLE,
SWISS MULLS,	&c. DOYLIES,
NAINSOOKS,	DUCKS,
&c. PIQUES,	DRILLS,
MARSEILLES,	DAMASKS,
&c. QUILTS,	&c. SPARRS,
INDIA BOOKS,	TABLE CLOTHS.

J. B. & W. CREIGHTON

AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED MACHINE WHICH IS NOW IN USE IN THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTORIES OF THE COUNTRY.

13 and 15 STRAWBERRY STREET,

Jan 26 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES S. RICHE,

NO. 9 CENTRAL BUILDINGS,

Jan 26 tf 9th and Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

BUILDINGS

FLUTED, ALTERED AND FITTED UP.

Also, Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c.

Office, N. E. cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

ERKE & LANDELL,

Fourth and Arch Streets,

ARE NOW OPENING

DIAMOND SPOT PRINTED

BUTTERWORTH'S

NEW STYLE BUNTING.

Also, Plain Mode, Silks, Satins, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HOUSE 347 MARKET.

Jan 26 tf

GEO. J. BURKHARDT & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

CEDAR VAT AND TANK FACTORY

Buttonwood Street, below Broad.

Vats, Tubs and Buckets of every description and quality, constantly on hand. Also, Distillers, Dyers, Tobacco Manufacturers, &c.

Jan 26 tf

EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOR,

612 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTH

Jan 26 tf

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6's, 1855, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company.

Jan 26 tf DREXEL & CO.

MORRIS & ASHEY, S. E. 1ST MORTGAGE 7'S,

Due in 1860 and 1861, free from State tax. Also, Lots and Loans in Camden.

Jan 26 tf

JERSEY R. R. & TRANSPORTATION CO.

Incorporated by Perpetual Charter, with Exclusive Privileges for Transportation of Passengers and Freight between Philadelphia and New York, via Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Jan 26 tf

S. W. CLARK & CO.,

Bankers, 16 south Third street, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

A

SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 South Third St., Opposite Girard, Philadelphia. New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jan 26 tf

SEVERE TESTS

OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1838.

MARVIN & CO.'S SAFE PATENT SAFE WAS EXPOSED TO THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION OF THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1838, AND PASSED UNINJURED THROUGH THE ORDEAL.

Jan 26 tf

MARVIN'S SAFES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF MARVIN & CO.'S SAFES IN PHILADELPHIA, HAS ON HAND A LOT OF THE LATEST STYLE OF SAFES, WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, a LOT OF SECOND HAND SAFES, OF VARIOUS SIZES, FOR SALE CHEAP.

Jan 26 tf

JAMES M. CHAPIN,

No. 4 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

October 13 1855 ly

MARVIN'S SAFES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF MARVIN & CO.'S SAFES IN PHILADELPHIA, HAS ON HAND A LOT OF THE LATEST STYLE OF SAFES, WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, a LOT OF SECOND HAND SAFES, OF VARIOUS SIZES, FOR SALE CHEAP.

Jan 26 tf

JAMES M. CHAPIN,

No. 4 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

October 13 1855 ly

MARVIN'S SAFES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SOLE

with a rod of iron, and making a sweeping confiscation. On the other side was a party red-handed from rebellion, well aware how deeply they had offended, and maintaining a resolute and troublesome attitude in order to compel some concessions to them. We have come together, and there has been concession on both sides. Confiscation has become an obsolete idea; the rebels have been pardoned; but the demands of the national government have never been lowered for a moment. The conquered people acquiesce in the abolition of slavery, and the concession of civil rights to the freedmen makes headway. Rebel debts are repudiated, the constitutional amendment ratified, and the south unanimously claims to be firmly attached to the national Union, and to have given up secession.

With their violent and impulsive nature, it may have been unavoidable for the southern people to feel other than severely exercised on finding that after making those efforts at reunion they were still distrusted and still asked to do more. They had made a brave fight, and it would be foolish to imagine that they would suddenly feel ashamed of it after a four years' contest, merely because they were defeated. But it would have been still more foolish in the Union majority to place implicit reliance on so recent a conversion, or to give into the hands of men totally ignorant of the organization of free institutions, and wedded to all the prejudices of slavery, the reorganization of the south on a free basis. We do not complain of these people for thinking that they had the right to regulate everything in their new condition. It was a hard lesson for them to learn that there was an element in their midst hitherto regarded as mere property, but now elevated to the level of manhood, and protected by all the power of the republic. Their traditions, their prejudices, their passions, of course all rose up against the recognition of so vast a change, and they [illegible] the shape of new black codes, and their indignation into their newspapers.

Their amazement on finding that Congress was composed of men determined to wipe out these remnants of an effete barbarism, doubtless led them into the error of supposing that they could, by the aid of the northern Democrats, induce the President to array himself against Congress, and by invoking the aid of popular clamor, arrest the progress of reformatory legislation. That plan has failed. Practically, the President and Congress are in full accord, and the south sees the futility of its efforts. It sees the President, by his Executive action, carrying out the very Congressional policy against which it had hurled such fierce anathemas. The moderation of their more recent tone would seem to indicate that there has been a reconsideration of their policy on the part of their leaders. They have been unable to get into Congress, unable to separate the executive and legislative branches of the government, unable to get rid of the Freedmen's Bureau or the army, unable to enforce their new black codes, unable to precipitate a foreign war to compel us to let them alone, unable to intimidate or overawe or in any way to control Congress, unable to break the resistless array of the Union party, unable to infuse new strength into the helpless carcass of the Democratic party, unable to establish a new form of bondage for the freedmen, and, in fact, are at their wit's end.

Yet we would fain know whether this troublesome spirit is quiet in order to prepare some new device to distract the nation, or whether it is a quietude significant of better things. Rebellion, we know, is not dreamed of now. The whole south is too much sickened with the recent war to think of the renewal of armed strife. Hence, we cannot look to that as an eventuality. Passive resistance might be much more difficult to deal with, as experience has proven in Europe; and even if we knew that these men were settling down to educate new generations of traitors and malignant oligarchs, it would not be easy to point out a remedy. Our own judgment is, that the better plan would be, in that case, to treat them to a large dose of neglect. Let them fret out their discontented souls, if it suits them to do so. Honeyed phrases will do no good in such a case. The sullen must be left to recover from their sulks.

Our duty is plain enough. We have it imperatively resting on us to protect the freedmen, enforce their civil rights, see them allowed a fair chance for rising in the scale of civilization, break up the legal banditti some of the States are trying to organize under the name of militia to act as patrols and make men slaves again on the old plantations, annul every rebel act of their executives or legislatures, maintain freedom of speech and of the press, the liberty of migration, white or black, and in fact, to destroy the reign of terror at the south, upon which alone rests the whole power of the plantation oligarchy. We cannot retreat from this line of policy without peril to the future of the republic. If we act up to it steadily, unflinchingly, heeding no resistance or clamor, or influence intended to arrest our progress, a short time will break up the danger entirely. For these oligarchs are all shrewd politicians, and never feel any hesitation in taking up their line of march in any direction that leads to success.

We see this in their sudden abandonment of the denunciatory policy and gradual adoption of a more moderate tone of speech and writing. We see it still more plainly in the declarations of leading southern politicians successively in favor of negro suffrage. Since the close of the war, not less than a dozen of the most conspicuous men at the south have been feeling their way in that direction, because they see what is coming and wish to be on the top of the wave. Congress seems to have recognized this tendency, and to have appreciated the force of the suggestion made by President Johnson, that the plantation oligarchy would lead the negro vote as they had always that of the poor whites, and the policy now dominant in Congress is clearly based thereon. The new Homestead bill, the new Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the Civil Rights bill, added to the Reconstruction Committee's Constitutional amendment, form together a distinct policy intended to break down the power of the oligarchy and maintain the sympathies of the freedmen and the Union men at the south for the party which recognizes their interests and protects and cares for them. Unless the oligarchy should anticipate the policy of Congress by enfranchising the blacks of their own accord, and thus making a bold stroke for their confidence and their

[illegible] to that county [illegible] government sought to have England and France preserve towards us during our late war—the refusal of which is shown in this very Mexican empire itself. The "protest" is drawn up and subscribed by a class of men who, ignorant that principles guide nations in their international affairs; that Europe no longer looks upon the Union as a fruit ready for destruction; that the Mexican Empire is very far from being a settled thing, that the Union has more ground for complaint against Mexico than Mexico against the Union, even granting every allegation here urged; that the republic now has a controlling voice once more in American affairs—would make a little more money by speculations grown out of war to support those losses which the close of our war has subjected them to. The English, French and Spanish adventurers, dropped down at Matamoras because the Union was at war, and because, owing to that fact, they could secure illegal profits on the border, are exceedingly indignant that a few hot-headed soldiers should have given them a taste of the prescription they administered freely to others. They do not like the medicine. Let them return home and they will not be liable to it. So long as they are seated where they are, under the conditions which cover them; fattened by the breaking of our laws, and full of all uncharitableness to our institutions, they need not suppose that any great alacrity will be shown in noticing the representations of their sorrows thus made.

We are sorry for the Bagdad affair, but it is by no means because it troubled these gentry, who had gorged themselves on our sufferings. We should as soon think of putting up lamentations for the sinking of the Bermudas or Bahamas. Our regret is solely that any Americans should have copied the vile example set by these individuals and their countrymen, and that, if they copied it at all, they did not go so far beyond the example as to wipe out and utterly eradicate what they objected to. By this time these querulous individuals have probably found that Louis Napoleon is not plotting a war with the United States, that Palmerston's succession is not belligerent, and that Maximilian's throne is not strong enough to wage war with the Union. They may be compelled to write home to the houses they represent that trade has fallen off hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum along the border, and that their occupation is gone. They cannot write anything more calculated to stir war than the affair at Bagdad itself, and of that we shall know by the next steamer. They may depend upon it, however, that their misrepresentations will not change the state of affairs. So far from wishing to cement a new empire by a new war, Napoleon is busy in finding how he can prop up his representative enough to leave him. Great Britain has less idea of assailing America than she had before the war, and Spain and Prussia are absolutely of no account in our councils.

The protest referred to is only valuable as proving the ill-will existing toward us along this frontier by a pack of fellows swept together from all parts of the earth, as a river eddy draws in the floating lumber and chaff of a long river. They have lost the fine chance which they enjoyed of making illicit fortunes, and though they quickly seized the Bagdad affair, will not be able to make from it anything more than a representation of their ill-will and bad blood. We shall soon be able to put this frontier under as good surveillance as existed in years past.

A MORMON EXODUS.

It is currently reported, upon authority for which we are not responsible, that Brigham Young has purchased two of the Sandwich Islands, to which he proposes to remove and take the disciples with him. If the report is correct, it is the most welcome news we have had since the close of the rebellion. The Mormon faith and government, occupying a strange relation to religion and law, and highly offensive to nearly every one in the country, held such a position that they could not well be assailed by legal methods, and grew to such a rank offensiveness that they could not well be tolerated.

The saints were driven from Nauvoo for notorious offences, and in their retreat at Deseret, while building a city and thriving in their business, have been disloyal, insolent, and hostile to those enterprises which, if unmolested, would have done quite as much to improve the territory as Brigham's followers have done. Each succeeding year must have created more difficulties between the Mormons and the people and government, until it is evident the former would have been forced to emigrate again. If they go now beyond our borders, we shall be able to add to the collect for thanksgiving an acknowledgment for the destruction of our two most offensive national crimes at nearly the same moment—slavery and polygamy.

The Sandwich Islands are thirteen in number, having an aggregate area of about 6500 square miles. Six are mere islets, and two of the remainder are of small size. There is sufficient spare room to sustain the whole population of Salt Lake without trouble, and the climate and peculiar government present many attractions to a peripatetic theology of this sort. But when, only a year or two since, Brigham sent a deputation of apostles to labor with the islanders, they were disgusted with the faith of the book of Mormon, and got rid of the apostles in the most summary manner possible, threatening imprisonment and other punishment. It seems, if the current statement is true, that they were not vigorous in their rejection, and that the children of Pomare will be called on to restrain the offences of some from the very race which carried civilization to them.

Whatever effect this emigration may have on the Sandwich Islands, it will, when accomplished, instantly give a new start to the healthy settlement of Utah, to the exploration of its mines, the cultivation of its fields, and those numerous other pursuits which can be advantageously followed there. The railroad enterprises of that section will not suffer, and it is hard to see what loss we shall have to deplore, or what advantage the Hawaiians can exult over. Looking at the mere face of the movement, it is one of the most singular hegiras on record, and probably the last which Jo. Smith's followers will ever have strength to make.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale this day, at 12 o'clock, will include a large amount of valuable property, also stocks and loans.

much absorbed in the mighty issues thereof to appreciate truly the chosen leader of the people. But as we look upon the record we begin to gather in the majestic grandeur of his career, and to feel prouder of the man who has rendered the annals of the republic so glorious.

NEBRASKA AS A STATE.

The Legislature of the territory of Nebraska has drafted a State constitution, and ordered it to be submitted to popular approval or rejection at an election soon to be held for the purpose. Should the vote be favorable, and the constitution thus be adopted, an election will be held for State officers, and the government duly organized for admission into the Union. Nebraska was one of the three territories authorized by an enabling act in 1864 to organize as States, and to be declared admitted by the proclamation of President Lincoln. Nevada was the only one of the three that accepted and organized under it, was duly admitted by Presidential proclamation and voted at the Presidential election. Colorado refused to do so, and although she has at length organized, and has her Senators at Washington applying for admission, it is claimed by Governor Cummings that the result of the election as to the acceptance of the constitution was garbled by the territorial officers. Nebraska rejected the offer in 1864 unceremoniously, and possibly her people may repeal the refusal at the polls, as they are not very numerous, and may not like the prospect of taxation to support a State government. Should Colorado and Nebraska both be admitted as States at this session of Congress, they would increase the number of States to thirty-eight. The principal drawback in regard to admitting these territories as States is their limited population.

New Mexico, which is far more populous than either Nebraska or Colorado, has as yet had no chance for admission as a State, and probably may not have. Her people do not seem to be at all ambitious in that line, since their first unfortunate essay in 1850, when Congress rejected their application and gave them a territorial government. Our national expenses for supporting territorial organizations for so many of these inchoate States form no small item in the general outlay, which in our present circumstances should be reduced as much as possible. For this reason we have urged the admission of these new States as rapidly as they are properly peopled and organized. The old reason which so long obstructed the admission of new States, the supposed necessity of maintaining the equipoise between the north and south, is removed by the destruction of slavery, and with this distraction out of the way there ought to be no more trouble in adding new members to our circle. We have now no less than nine organized territories, and projects are now before Congress to add two more to the number. Should these be added, and Nebraska and Colorado be admitted as States, the number would still be nine. Nebraska has been organized ten years, and New Mexico fifteen years. Both should have a chance to vote in the next Presidential election, as they both stood by the Union in the war and contributed troops and money to defend it.

IOWA.

A new census of Iowa, just completed, shows that State to have a total population of 751,125, against 674,913 in 1860—a gain of 76,212 in four years of war. Iowa has been on the border of the Indian war as well as of the rebellion in Missouri, and has suffered materially from both. Under the circumstances, therefore, her progress has been steady and gratifying. Not one of the railways through the State has yet been completed, notwithstanding the very liberal land grants made by the national government in their behalf. This has exercised a deleterious effect upon the prospects of the State. When her railway system shall have been completed Iowa will take high rank as a populous and flourishing State. Thus far she appears to have no leading city of any magnitude, and probably will have none for a long time to come. Since rebellion and slavery were crushed in Missouri, and the Republican rule firmly established there, very much of the tide of emigration long directed to Iowa has gone into the former State, and perhaps this may continue for the next few years, so that Iowa may not be expected to acquire any great impetus prior to 1870. Its future, however, is well assured, and the delay of a few years will not hurt it permanently. Iowa has a fertile soil and a good situation for commercial purposes, and must become a great and flourishing State.

Summary of the Daily Intelligence.

Congress was not in regular session yesterday, owing to the memorial ceremonies in honor of the late President Lincoln.

The Pennsylvania Senate will not sit until Tuesday evening.

The House met on Monday. A number of bills were presented, including one incorporating the National Union Club of Philadelphia, one authorizing the Mayor to appoint the inspectors of gas-meters in Philadelphia, one for the revision of tax assessments, and one authorizing the Governor to appoint two inspectors of mines in anthracite districts. An act amending the revenue laws of the State was called up. It demands one per cent. from banks, three-quarters of one per cent. from railroads, canals and transportation companies, and authorizes the military loan of 1861 to be paid with the product of these taxes. It passed to a third reading. The bill will redeem $1,000,000 per annum of the State debt when passed and leave a surplus in the treasury. It will eventually pass. The House then adjourned.

The memorial ceremonies in honor of the late President Lincoln, under the direction of Congress, took place in Washington yesterday. The flags over all the public buildings were at half-mast, and business in the city was pretty generally suspended. The proceedings took place in the hall of the House of Representatives. The President and Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, Governors of several States, Lieutenant General Grant and a number of army and navy officers were present. Rev. Dr. Boynton offered prayer, and then Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President pro tem. of the Senate, made a brief address, introducing Hon. George Bancroft, the orator of the day, who then delivered the memorial address.

A large sale of government property will take place at Fortress Monroe on the 23d inst.

Passengers, conductors and others connected with the Concord, N. H., Railroad, are charged with embezzlement and the issuing of spurious tickets. Property to the amount of $300,000 belonging to the alleged defaulters has been attached.

A violent storm occurred at San Salvador on the 4th ult., unroofing houses in the city and destroying many in the interior.

The U. S. revenue cutter Patuxent is ashore on Cape Cod, but was expected to come off easily at the next tide. She is a paddle-wheel ship of 9[illegible]

capacity to embody the evil spirit which Shakspeare framed in his verse and christened Iago.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Wallett, the great jester, continues his successful career at this popular establishment. He is a wit of the first water, and his sayings and doings meet with marked approbation. The child-wonder, Master Seigrist, delights and astonishes all beholders. His feats on the trapeze are really marvellous beyond all description. He must be seen to be appreciated. The equestrian, gymnast and Olympian sports form a capital entertainment, and merit the favor which is so liberally extended to this handsome temple of amusement.

BY TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE AMERICAN & GAZETTE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuban Regulations Regarding Men of Color.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The attention of Mr. Tassara, Minister from Spain, has been arrested by the statements in the press and in Congressional debates that freedmen are captured and conveyed to Cuba, and there sold as slaves. Mr. Tassara gives the regulations of the Island of Cuba concerning colored persons, hereto annexed, and affirms that they have in all instances been carried into effect. No complaint has been made to the State Department of any sale or seduction of colored persons from the United States into slavery, and in the only instance brought to the knowledge of this government wherein such persons have been brought or introduced there by Americans, they have been promptly delivered up and sent back to their homes.

[Translation.]

Instructions regulating the formalities in respect to the arrival, movements and departures of people of color coming from abroad to this island, and published on the 1st of April in the year 1861.

Article 31. The individual of color, free or slave, who may arrive, coming from a foreign country, shall be immediately placed in safe keeping, and with precautions that may be suitable, until he is taken aboard again. If the house to whom he is consigned give security for the payment of $1000 in the case of his leaving the vessel, he may live on board; but that security shall not be cancelled until the re-exportation is verified by the report of the Captain of the Port.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.

The Senate will not be in session until 7½ P. M. on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House convened at 7½ this evening. Numerous petitions and the following bills were presented:

One by Mr. Adair, incorporating the Commonwealth Mining Company.

One by Mr. Thomas, providing for the grading of Dock street, east of Third, and another exempting the Children's Hospital from taxation, and another incorporating the Lesson and Wetmore Mining Company.

Mr. De Haven presented a bill prohibiting farmers and hucksters from selling goods on any street in Philadelphia.

Mr. Freeborn presented a bill incorporating the National Union Club of Philadelphia, and another incorporating the Ruby Mining Company.

Mr. Kerns offered a bill authorizing the Mayor to appoint the Inspector of Gas Meters in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ruddiman presented a bill for the revision of tax assessments. [This is Philadelphia City Councils' bill.] Mr. H. offered another authorizing the appointment of a phonographic reporter for the District Courts, and another declaring life estates to be estates of purchase instead of limitation.

[illegible]

[illegible] one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not since forth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several business, but by the terms of the Articles of Association it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good will of the firms, which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which, it is anticipated, may be largely increased under the favoring influence of an extended proprietary and capital. [illegible]

CARPETINGS.

Ingrain,
Venetian,
Cottage,
Dutch,
Hemp,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT 126 NORTH THIRD ST.

GEORGE W. HILL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

N. W. cor. Chesnut and Thirteenth Sts.

The building I now occupy is to be altered for a Bank, and I will offer great inducements to purchasers, as a great portion of my Stock must be sold to enable me to remove in a short time.

GEO. J. HENKELS,

809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFICE
OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27, 1866.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1865.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865, ... $6,933,146 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1865, ... 2,019,1[illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums, ... $8,9[illegible]

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865, ... $6,764,[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, ... 3,659,[illegible]
Returns of Premiums and Expenses, ... [illegible]

The Company has the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, ... $4,828,[illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise, ... 3,330,[illegible]
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, ... 221,[illegible]
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... [illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, ... 3,2[illegible]
Cash in Bank, coin, ... [illegible]
" " U. S. Treasury Note Currency, ... [illegible]
Total amount of Assets, ... $12,[illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Third of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Henry Coit, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, R. Warren Weston, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, [illegible], Geo. G. Hobson, David Lane, James Bryce, Leroy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, Wm. Sturgis, Henry K. Bogert, Joshua J. Henry, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, C. A. Hand, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Fletcher Westray, Rob. B. Minturn, Jr., Gordon W. Burnham, Frederick Chauncey, James Low, Geo. S. Stephenson, William H. Webb.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice President.

REPRESENTED BY

CHARLES S. RICHE,

NO. 9 CENTRAL BUILDINGS,

NO. 218 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

BUILDINGS

ERECTED, ALTERED, OR FITTED UP.

D. S. GENDELL,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Office, N. E. cor. FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Third door.

THE SEASON AND THE POOR—UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—For thirty four years this Society has been going in and out amongst the citizens of Philadelphia, giving and relieving their alms, and it has never appealed for aid in vain. At the present crisis it needs all it can obtain to enable it to carry on its work. With a hundred lady visitors distributed over the entire city, it reaches nearly every family, and the experience of the visitors enables them to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy. The principle of the society is to distribute favors with a cautious hand, being convinced, by long experience, that this is the only true plan of right charity. Numberless organizations have risen and fallen upon a different principle since its foundation, and numberless others will rise and fall whenever they fail to recognize this principle. Indiscriminate alms giving is the foster father of pauperism, and it will eventuate in filling any community with beggars. There are myriads of poor who now labor willingly for a living that would not do so if encouraged in idleness by a mistaken philanthropy, and there are myriads who do live without labor upon the gains of their children sent through the streets to beg. At the same time there is and always will be a very great deal of real suffering, which it is the bounden duty of the good to seek out and relieve. These are principally women and children, not often men, whom women can best minister to. At this crisis many of these are families of discharged soldiers, who would suffer and die in their garrets and cellars unknown to the great public but for the efforts of our benevolent women, who thread the byways and alleys of the city, to seek out and relieve them.

The number of visits made by our visitors last year was 17,156, number of families relieved, 7,710, number of sick cared for, 1,[illegible], number of persons found employment, 811, amount of cash distributed, $5,534, number of tons of coal given out, 1,740, number of garments 9,000, number of stoves loaned, 330, and 30 women were found constant employment.

In all this visiting there has been, of course, numerous instances of intense hardship brought to light, which, if related, would appeal to every charitable heart, but it has never been the practice of the society to obtrude harrowing cases of suffering before the public to excite sympathy. It has relied rather upon the intelligent judgment of the public to sustain its steady work. Its respectable Board of Managers is a guarantee of responsibility, and they all now urge upon the public to notice the wants of the poor at the close of the season.

Messrs. Cooper and Evans, the authorized collectors, will immediately make their final call for the year. Money may also be left with Edmund Wilcox, Treasurer, 4[illegible] Chesnut street, or with John Hicks, agent, at the office of the Society, corner of Sansom and Seventh streets.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary.

LINENS.

I have now in store, and will be receiving throughout the season, a large assortment of LINENS, and other

SPRING GOODS,

Suitable for the

CLOTHING, JOBBING AND SHIRT

Trades, which I offer for sale by the package, on favorable terms.

JAMES M. GILLILAN,

121 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW YORK.

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS,

LACES,

L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,

SHAWLS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

LINDER, KINGSLEY & CO.,

83 LEONARD STREET.

WHITE GOODS.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL.

L. C. HDKFS.,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &C.

GEORGE PEARCE & CO.,

70 & 72 FRANKLIN ST.,

NEW YORK.

Full Lines of the above now in Store, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

WHITE GOODS.

AND

LINENS.

JACONETS, CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTES, TAPE CHECKS, do STRIPES, NAINSOOKS, SWISS MULLS, QUEEN'S LAWN, BISHOP do, VICTORIA do, INDIA BOOKS,

WHITE LINENS, UNION do, BLAY do, SPANISH do, MANTLE do, HOLLANDS, DUCKS, DRILLS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS.

J. H. & W. CREIGHTON

Solicit the attention of buyers to their Spring importations which will be found well adapted to the wants of the trade, and will be sold on the most favorable terms.

11 and 13 STRAWBERRY STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth and Arch Streets.

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING,

DIAMOND WHITE MARSEILLES
BUFF, PINK and BLUE PERCALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES,
NEW STYLE BRITISH DO
PLAID SILKS, GOOD QUALITY
FULL STOCK of STAPLE GOODS

GEO. J. BURKHARDT. WM. H. BURKHARDT.

GEO. J. BURKHARDT & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

CEDAR VAT AND TANK FACTORY

Buttonwood Street, below Broad.

Vats, Tanks and Reservoirs of every description and capacity suitable for Brewers, Distillers, Dyers, Vinegar Manufacturers, &c.

Crude and Refined Oil Tanks.

Reservoirs for Public and Private Buildings, Railroads, &c.

Improved Scotch Mash Machines.

Discharge Valves for Stoops and Mash Tubs.

The erection of new and reconstruction of old Breweries and Malt Houses superintended. Plans and specifications furnished.

HODGSON'S WRITING FLUID.—This LIMPID INK is known and acknowledged fully equal to the best imported and is [illegible] used by the first mercantile houses, banks [illegible] in Philadelphia. [illegible] it claims an entire [illegible] an American manufacture, which is certainly [illegible] preference over the foreign, COPYING INK and CARMINE not superior in quality. Also, HODGSON'S [illegible] INK. For sale by stationers and druggists, and by the manufacturer, WM. HODGSON, Chemist, Office, 131 N. Tenth St., Phila.

[illegible] interest will not be allowed unless the Deposit remains at least fifteen days.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., CASHIER.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW OFFICE,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. 6's of 1881,
5-20's, Old and New,
10-40's, Certificates of Indebtedness,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations RESERVED FOR LADIES.

Philadelphia, February, 1866.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6's, 1895, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company.

Interest payable in Currency. The cheapest Government Bond in the market, received by U. S. Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank circulation.

MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. 1ST MORTGAGE 7'S,

Due 1914, strictly first class Bonds, for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

JUNCTION R. R. 2D MORTGAGE 6'S,

Endorsed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Bonds due in 1900. Coupons paid in full, free of all taxation. The limit on these Bonds has recently been reduced, so that we can now offer them at a very low price.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold.

STOCKS AND GOLD bought and sold on Commission in this and other markets.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

Bankers, 35 south Third street, Phila.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
A
SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 South Third st., Philadelphia. | 3 Nassau street, New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ANGIER & CO.,

MALTSTERS.

HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Thompson Street, at Ninth. | Pear Street at Dock.

OFFICE OVER

Farmers and Mechanics' Ban[k]

AND PROPRIETORS OF TH[E]

ONLY

MALTING ESTABLISH[MENT]

AT AVON,

LIVINGSTON COUNT[Y]

NEW YORK.

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208 MARKET ST[REET]

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS.

Goods sold in bond at this port or New York, and delivered when required.

SEVERE TESTS

OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

CHARLESTON FIRE OCTOBER 18 1865

MARVIN & CO'S' NEW PATENT SAFE WAS

Fifty-three hours exposed to intense heat;

Yet I found my books in a perfect state of preservation.

(Signed) W. H. COATES.

BURNING OF A MILL AT WASHINGTON, N. Y., October 17, 1865.

Our safe (one of MARVIN'S patent) stood one of the hottest fires a safe ever went through. On opening it we were agreeably surprised to find our books and papers in as good order as when put in.

(Signed) DALZELL & HEDDINGTON.

A full assortment of the above Safes, which are perfectly dry and thoroughly fire-proof, and furnished with the best powder proof locks, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESNUT ST., (Masonic Hall) Philadelphia, and 265 Broadway, New York.

Dwelling house Safes, ornamental styles. Safes of other makers taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOR,

612 CHESNUT STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

[illegible] Coats and [illegible] Not Paid For [illegible] AT COST FOR [illegible]

PATENT WIRE WORK for Guards for store fronts, Window Guards, Wire Railings, Bank and Counter Rails, and Wire Work in all its branches. Catalogues, and every information by addressing the manufacturers, [illegible] WALKER & SONS, No. 11 north Sixth street.

WILLIAM HILL MOORE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, at his old stand, No. 603 ARCH St., above Sixth, [illegible] constantly on hand METALLIC COFFINS. Particular attention paid to persons desirous of [illegible]

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS have for sale Carboys, Demijohns, Madeira Wine Bottles, Hock Bottles, Claret Bottles, Ale and Porter Bottles and Mineral Water Bottles, of every description. H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, 27 south Front street.

A[illegible] ARTIST AND [illegible] Miniatures [illegible]

M[illegible] MILLESUGAR—A [illegible]